

(No Model.)

J. W. PENBERTHY.

DENTAL CABINET.

No. 386,492.

Patented July 24, 1888.

Fig. 1.

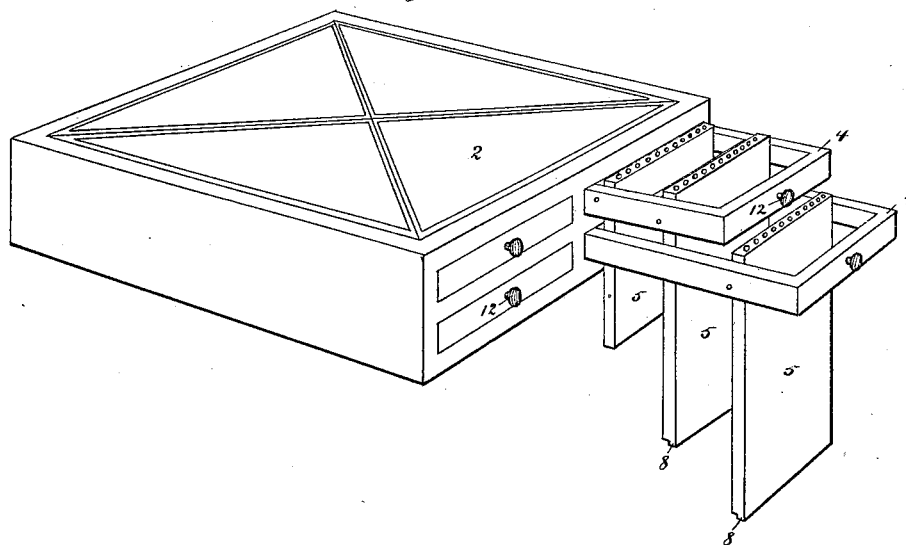


Fig. 2.

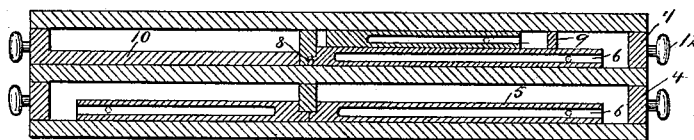
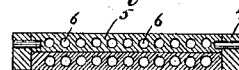


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,

J. Jessen.
S. J. Beardslee.

Inventor.

Joseph W. Penberthy.

By his Attorneys

Paul, Sanford & Merwin

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. PENBERTHY, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

DENTAL CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,492, dated July 24, 1888.

Application filed February 14, 1888. Serial No. 263,966. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. PENBERTHY, of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented an Improved Dental Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a cabinet or case that is particularly adapted for holding dental instruments, though applicable for holding other articles.

The invention consists, generally, in a bracket, table, or cabinet, and one or more frames or slides arranged therein and provided with a pivoted receptacle that is adapted to be closed up into the frame and to be shut up with it into the cabinet and to drop into a vertical position when the frame is drawn out of the cabinet.

In the drawings which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bracket, table, or cabinet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section showing the drawers or frames closed. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through one of the drawers or frames.

In the drawings, 2 represents the cabinet or casing, which may be made of any convenient size and may be provided with any number of drawers or frames 4, arranged to slide into said case in the ordinary manner. Each of the drawers or slides 4 is preferably provided with a movable plate or drop, 5, which is pivoted to the sides of the said slide and swings freely on its pivots. The pivots are so located that the predominance of weight will be on one side of them, preferably at the back, to cause the plate or drop to fall when the slide is pulled out and stand in a perpendicular position with the open ends of the compartments uppermost.

In order to protect the instruments and prevent them from being displaced in closing or opening the slide, I prefer to form separate compartments 6 in the pivoted plate or drop 5, which are made of any required depth and are open at the front, as shown in Fig. 2. A lip or shoulder, 8, is preferably placed at the back of the pivoted plate or drop 5, which strikes the frame or stationary part of the slide and limits its upward movement, in order to

hold it in its proper position to allow the slide to be readily closed into the cabinet.

Other instrument-holders may be pivoted to the slide or drawer and constructed substantially similar to the one already described, and I have shown in the drawings one of the slides fitted up in this manner, in which case a partition or stop, 9, is placed at a suitable distance in front of this drop to prevent the instruments contained therein from being accidentally removed when the drawer or slide is opened or closed.

It will be seen that the upper plate or drop is pivoted in such a manner that when the lower drop is raised to close the drawer it will carry the upper plate with it and both will be closed into the slide.

In order to utilize the whole of the slide, I may make it double-ended and pass it through the cabinet and provide it with a till, 10. I do not confine myself to this construction, however, as a single drawer can be used if preferred. A drop may be placed in both ends of the drawer, if preferred, as shown in Fig. 2, in order to give a greater number of compartments.

Suitable handles or knobs, 12, are usually provided for the slides.

The operation of the device is as follows: Each instrument is placed in its proper compartment, which is made of sufficient depth to allow the points to project a suitable distance to allow for its being readily removed from the compartments. When the instruments are in place, the plate or drop 5 is swung forward and upward until the shoulder 8 strikes the bottom of the slide, when the slide can be closed. Where two or more slides are used in the same section, the lower one is first opened and the drop allowed to take its perpendicular position. The next slide above is then opened and the compartments or drop pivoted therein will swing upon their pivots, and the back ends of the said compartments will drop through the open portion of the slide below, allowing them to stand in a perpendicular position, as shown in Fig. 1. The slides can then be partially closed and bring the rows of instruments close to the edge of the cabinet and thus economize in room.

My invention is applicable for use not only

to hold dental instruments, but for holding other articles, and the receptacles, instead of being formed by plates having openings formed in them, may be constructed in any suitable manner.

5 I claim—

1. The combination, with the cabinet, of a drawer consisting of a frame having sides and ends and an open bottom, and one or more
10 receptacles pivoted in said drawer and adapted, as the drawer is drawn out of the cabinet, to drop into a substantially perpendicular position, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the frame or cabinet 2, of a series of rectangular drawers, 4, arranged to slide in said cabinet, provided with open bottoms, plates or drops 5, pivoted to the said drawers and provided with the series
15 of compartments 6, and the shoulders or stops 8 upon the lower plate or drop to limit its upward movement, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the cabinet, of the drawer consisting of a frame having sides and ends and an open bottom, and a plate pivoted in said frame and having a series of compartments formed in it and adapted, as the drawer
25 is drawn out of the cabinet, to drop into a substantially perpendicular position, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the cabinet, of the
30 slide arranged therein, and receptacles pivoted one above another in said slide, with the pivots of the lower receptacle nearer to the front of the slide than those of the upper receptacle, substantially as described.

35 In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of February, 1888.

JOSEPH W. PENBERTHY.

In presence of—

A. C. PAUL,

R. H. SANFORD.